उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का प्रवेश

262. **प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के क्षेत्र में कितनी बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों ने प्रवेश किया है ।

(ख) इन कम्पनियों द्वारा कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और इन्होंने कितना उत्पादन किया है ;

(ग) उससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) उसका लघु उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the last 5 years (i.e. from 1/1/92 to 31/5/97), 641 proposal Involving Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) of Rs. 13251.67 crores in the consumer sector have been approved. Details of production are not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(c) Employment linkage is with respect to Industrial Approvals i.e. LOI (for Licensed Sectors) and IEMs (for Delicensed Sectors). Such approvals are inclusive of projects involving FDI. Employment projected on the basis of IEMs filed and LOIs issued during this period is roughly 56.6 lakhs.

(d) Under the existing policy, the Small Scale Sector is protected through the provision for reservation of 821 items for exclusive manufacture by SSI units. Non SSI units wishing to manufacture a reserved item have to necessarily undertake an export obligation of 75 per cent of their production and also obtain an Industrial Licence. Moreover, foreign equity in excess of 24 per cent of the paid up capital of a SSI unit is not permitted.

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदया, इस प्रश्न का उत्तर बिल्कुल नाकाफी और जानबूझकर कंफ्यूज करने की दृष्टि से दिया गया है । मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों के आने से स्माल स्केल और कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पर क्या असर पड़ा है और उसके इम्पलीमेंट की स्थिति क्या है ? जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि स्माल स्केल सेक्टर में अगर कोई मल्टीनेशनल आ जाये तो 24 परसेंट से ज्यादा इक्विटी को अलाऊ नहीं करते, यह प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि मल्टीनेशनल को सीधा-सीधा लाने की जो इजाजत है उसमें तो कोई परसेंटेज का सवाल नहीं है, कितना परसंटेज है वह तो हंड्रेड परसट आपने 13251 करोड़ रुपये उसमें लगा दिया ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब आपको स्माल स्केल और कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज 60 परसेंट एम्पलाइमेंट और 40 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट देती है और हिन्दुस्तान की सारी इकानामी उस पर टिकी हुई है तो उसमें इतने बड़े मल्टीनेशनल्स को लाने से क्या यहां पर उन सब को बर्बाद नहीं किया जा रहा है, उन सब को बन्द करने के कगार पर लाकर खड़ा नहीं किया जा रहा है ? आपने यह कहा है कि 821 आइटम्स स्माल स्केल सेक्टर के लिए एक्सक्लूसिव हैं । इन 821 आइटम्स में से कितने आइटम्स के के अन्दर आज मल्टीनेशनल्स को अलाउ किया हैं इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। करीबन हरेक के अन्दर मल्टीनेशनल को आपने अलाउ कर दिया है प्रौक्टिकली इन एब्रो वन और अभी आपने 11 को डि-रिजर्व किया है जिसमें आईसक्रीम, बिस्कुट, शवर्त और ब्लैड हैं । सब छोटो-छोटी आइटम्स को आपने डि-रिजर्व कर दिया है । आपकी

कमेटी ने रिकमेन्ड किया है कि बाकी सब आइटम्स भी डि-रिजर्व कर दो । आप यह भी जानते हैं कि स्माल स्केल में अगर दस आदमी काम करते हैं ...

उपसभापति : सवाल पूछिये ।

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : बस एक मिनट ।

अनइम्पलारमेंट के कारण जो दस करोड़ आदमी बेकार हैं क्या इनके आने से वे और ज्यादा बेकार नहीं हो जायेंगे ? और उनकी बेकारी का जो असर पड़ेगा उसके कारण क्या इन मल्टीनेशनल्स के आने से हिन्दुस्तान की टोटल इकोमनोमी खत्म नहीं हो जायेगी और स्माल स्केल कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बर्बाद नहीं हो जायगी ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, I want to assure the hon. Member that we will never allow the small scale sector or the tiny sector to be wiped out by anybody, leave alone MNCs. The standard condition attached to .... (*Interruptions*) ...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: But, it has been done. ... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It has not been done. Not only we, no Government will do it because SSI is the backbone of our industry. The standard condition attached to it is in the FDI approval. We will not encroach upon the reserved sector for SSI. This is the standard provision attached to every clearance.

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदय, ये यह बताएं कि कितनों में आई ?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: The simple question is: What are those industries in which multinationals have been admitted? .. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, it is not only the multinationals, but also any big industry can enter into the SSI provided the foreign equity is below 24 per cent and. ..(*Interruptions*) ... They should have some export target also. .... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: Madam, we want a specific answer. ... (*Interruptions*)... In these 821 industries, how many multinationals have bean admitted? .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is not a question of multinationals alone. Any big industry, whether it is a multinational or not, can enter into the SSI provided the equity is below 24 per cent. They can enter only if they fulfil certain export obligations. If the hon. member wants some specific instances, I will give him the details... (*Interruptions*) ...

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : उपसभापति महोदय, 70 परसेंट का हमारी बिग इंडस्ट्री बैन है। मल्टी नेशनल्स पर बैन कहा है कि 75 परसेंटएआइस्क्रीम यहां बनायेगा और 75% बाहर भेजेगा ? यहां ये शरबत बनायेगा तो 75% बाहर भेजेगा पर आपने जो सवाल काजवाब दिया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है मल्टीनेशन्सस पर ये बार नहीं है । बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज पर तो है । मल्टीनेशनल्स पर कहां बार है कि वह जो इसमें आयेंगे 75 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट करेगा ? वह तो पहले ही बाहर से आ रहा है।

दूसरे स्माल स्केल के अंदर अगर वह आये तब तो 24 परसेंट इक्विटी है। बाहर तो 100 परसेंट आ रहा है क्योंकि आपने कहा कि सारे का सारा 13,251 करोड़ रुपये सीधे ही आ रहे हैं । इसमें कहा इसके ऊपर बार है ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The foreign equity in excess of 24 percent of the paid up capital .... (*Interruptions*)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: That is for the small scale industries, not for the big industries.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: For big industries, there is no bar provided they get approval. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is an automatic route through the RBI. ...(*Interruptions*)... If it is below 51 per cent or 50 per cent or 74 per cent, it comes through the RBI because an automatic route is there. Otherwise, they should apply to the FIPB. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You have stated that there is an investment of ...(*Interruptions*)...

13,251 करोड़ रुपये की डायरेक्ट फौरन इन्वेस्टमेंट है ।

Where is the question of 49 per cent or 51 per cent or this or that?

इतने तो सीधे-सीधे कन्ज्यूमर्स आइटम में आ गये ।

Why do you not straightway say that multinationals ...(*Interruptions*)...

मल्टी नेशनल्स को इतने एलाउ कर दिया है कि इतने आदमी काम करें । मैंने यह पूछा था कि इन्होंने कितनों को एम्पलाइमेंट दिया ? कितने आदमी बन्द हुए ? इन्होंने किसी चीज का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में कुल कितने आये ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, this is a big list. I have got the list. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are 641 proposals. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every month we publish a publication. This publication is kept in the library. So, if you want to know something specifically, I will give you the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या आपके ऊपर वर्ल्ड ट्रेड आर्गेनाइजेशन, अमरीका, जापान वह दूसरी कन्ट्रीज का कोई दबाव है कि कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स में, इम्पोर्ट को भी पूरी तरह खोल दिया जाये ? कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स में इम्पोर्ट को खोलने से पहले जो मल्टीनेशनल्स आ गये सो आ गये हिन्दुस्तान में, बाकी सारा इम्पोर्ट हो जाने से क्या कोई हिन्दुस्तानी कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कम्पीट कर सकती है उनके साथ ? अगर कम्पीट नहीं कर सकती तो आपने जो रिजर्वेशन कर रखी है उसके कोई मायने नहीं रहेंगे । अभी वर्ल्ड ट्रेड आर्गेनाइजेशन की जेनेवा के अन्दर मीटिंग हुई थी । जिसमें आपके ऊपर दबाव डाला गया उसके बारे में क्या स्थिति है और आपने आलरेडी इम्पोर्ट खोल रखी है, बाजार के अन्दर कंज्यूमर्स आइटम्स के सब इम्पोर्टिड आइटमस खुले आम मिल रही हैं, बिक रही हैं और कन्ज्यूमर्स को कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल स्केल में करोड़ों आदमी बेकार हो रहे हैं इसके बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Nobody is putting presure on us. In fact, quantitative restrictions are being bargained. Negotiations are going on. So, there is no question of our S.S.I. being affected in any respect.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Madam, Thank you very much, I would like to make an appeal to you to issue a directive to the Government. Let me explain what I have in my mind. You know, continuously for the last four years, we have been asking in this House some precise figures about the actual investment that has taken place. This is the reply given to us today. There is a figure quoted of approvals—Rs. 13,251 crores or whatever it is—but we do not know what the actual has been. If I apply the ratio that has really been applied, only about 20 percent of the

approvals fructify into actual investment, then I have to assume that the actual investment, has been of the order of Rs. 2,500 crores. The Government said that precise data of where this investment is taken place is not Centrally maintained. It should have been Centrally maintained but it is not being maintained. This is such an important area, we are placing so much stress on foreign investment and we plead ignorance that we do not have the data. I wish, Madam, that you will be kind enough to issue a directive to the Government in this matter.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, I am thankful to the hon. Member for his suggestion. I have said that the figure are not maintained Centrally by the Ministry of Industry. Probably, they will be maintained by the Department of Excise in the Ministry of Finance because whatever is produced is being accounted for in the Excise Department. The FIPB receives applications for entering foreign investment. We open only one door. We are concerned with the amount of foreign investment and the project report. Probably we may add one more column—projection of employment. Madam, I have found out this lacuna and asked my Ministry to add one more column. It cannot be precise. Yet, we are going to do it.

The hon. Member, Mr. Malhotra, has asked me about items. There are 641 items. I do not want to take the time of the House to read them out. If you want, I will lay a copy on the Table of the House or I will send it to the hon. Member.

The next question is: What is the amount of foreign investment that has gone into the consumer sector? I wanted to thank the hon. Members for having asked this question. In fact, the priority sector and the core sector account for more than 70 per cent of the total foreign investment right from 1991 to date. So, 70 per cent goes to the priority and the core sectors. The consumer industry which attracts the dividend balancing clause, accounts for approximately 11 per cent of the total foreign investment. I wanted to make it clear that we are not opening the doors indiscriminately to the consumer sector. So far it has accounted for only 11 per cent and even in that 11 per cent, 75 per cent goes to the food processing industries, cars and electronics. For example, if you deduct that, the amount would be very less. I wanted to give the figures.

SHRI ASHOK MITRA: These percentages are of approvals, not actuals.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Yes. I will give them also. For example, food processing industries, passenger cars and electronics, only account for 75 per cent of the approvals. It means, out of the Rs. 13,300 crores, they take away Rs. 10,000 crores. So, the approvals that remain for the consumer sector are, after all, Rs. 3,300 crores. But the actual inflow is very less i.e., Rs. 11,922 crores. You are very right. Even then you need not be sorry about it because the total approved inflow ratio is 4:1 but the mega projects which constitute 50 per cent of the total approvals, take time. So, if you minus the mega projects the approved inflow ratio is 2:1 which is reasonable.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Madam, recently, I read in the newspapers that the Minister for Industry stated that he was interested in multinational invesment both in computer chips as well as potato chips. If the statement made by him is true, I would like to know why he is allowing multinationals in the area of potato chips because quality products can be manufactured in India by our own people, and investment can also be done by us. He stated, "We welcome multinationals both in potato

chips and in computer chips, provided they provide employment, they bring in technology, they bring in market products, they bring in new market products". Madam, I want to quote an example here. Recently, the processing industry applied for manufacture of frozen french fries. Do you know what they did? For the last three years they have been providing extension services to potato growers in the Punjab and Western UP to produce quality potatoes. They want potatoes of a bigger size. They brought in a high-level technology to process a perishable vegetable-like potato. So, we have got backward linkages in agriculture. We have got income generation for farmers. That is why the Government of West Bengal—you know who rules West Bengal—permitted another foreign company to joint venture in West Bengal for making French fries. So, whenever they bring in employment, we will have a backward and power linkage with our farmers and villagers. If they bring in new technology, if they bring in market for our new products, naturally we have to welcome them in the interest of the country.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Madam, I am extremely happy that the hon. Minister for Industry has mentioned about West Bengal. I happened to be a part of Punjab Government delegation to San Francisco. The entire West Bengal Government delegation, along with Shri Somnath Chatterji, as leader of their delegation, was also there. They were looking for investment only in food processing, only in consumer industry. If you want, I can produce that paper which he read there. So, I think, one should take it seriously. The second most important point. ... *(Interruptions)*. ... Please listen to me, Mr. Malhotra-Ji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Both are for Multinationals?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Yes. The second point I want to mention is a very crucial one. Mr. Ashok Mitraji is a very senior colleague of ours. He himself raised the issue that only 20 per cent of investment of foreign companies are coming here, and not 100 per cent. He should realise what he speaks. This stops the coming in of foreign investment. He is worried that actual foreign investment is only 20 per cent. My point is if such a limited amount of foreign investment is coming to the consumer industry, what would be the total employment, or additional employment that would be caused in the process? This is the question which one needs to ask or the hon. Minister for Industry. What is the total actual displacement of persons caused by the multinational investment in the food processing or in the small-scale industries? What amount of employment generation has taken place by the investment of multinational companies? Thank you.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, I have already said that the figure of jobs created by the FDI is not maintained Centrally. The employment projections are given in IEMs failed that is for delicensed sector and the letter of intent given to the licensed sector. During the post-police period from August '91 to May '97 36,012 IEMs have been filed, envisaging employment opportunities for about 6.48 million people, projecting an investment of Rs. 7121 billoin. These are the figures, I have got. I may tell you that food processing is a kind of sleeping giant in India. Recently, we read in the newspapers that Mackenzie had made a survey. It requires an investment of crores of rupees because we do not have enough food processing industries.

From where will we have the m[illegible] Therefore, we have to depend on t[illegible] FDI because it will h[illegible]

linkages with our farmers, with our agriculturalists.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has just said that in regard to the 641 proposals which are in respect of the consumer sector, all of them are bringing in high level technology. I would like to ask him: are they really bringing in high level technology, i.e. technology which is not available in India? I must have an assurance from the hon. Minister that none of the multinationals is bringing in a technology which is an obsolete one, or, a technology which is already available in India. It has to be a high level technology.

Moreover, when a high level technology comes into the country, it does not result in more employment. It does not generate new employment. It does not generate more employment. Rather, it reduce employment. This is always the concept of high level technology in the Western world. High level technology does not mean increase in the employment potential. On the other hand, it reduces manpower. This is what high level technology does. Another point is — as Mr. Singla has said — is it genuinely going to raise the employment level?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, the hon. Member has raised a very important question. The technology should be appropriate.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Mr. Minister, you said that the multinationals are bringing in high level technology. I would like to have a categorical assurance whether the multinationals which are investing in India in the consumer goods sector are bringing in high level technology. Are they bringing in technology which is not available in India and which is high level?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It is a very good question. You and I are not the specialists to decide whether a technology is high level or low level or appropriate level. This worried us. Therefore our Ministry has appointed an expert group. We have commissioned the National Council of Applied Economic Research to do a study on foreign direct investment in India. They would go into the question and give us a report. Their study would include the identification of the level of technology currently available here and they would compare it with the technology being imported through FDI. It is being studied. The question has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research. They would give us a report within eighteen months.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Madam, my question has not been answered. They have already approved 641 proposals, without first assessing the technology. Without first assessing the technology, how can we say that it is a high level technolgy or not? How have these 641 proposals been approved without first assessing whether the technology which they are bringing in is high level or not?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I have just now said that we have not analysed it at all independently. We do not know whether it is high level or not. They have been analysed by the concerned administrative Ministry.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: As the Minister of Industry, you must give us an assurance that the technology which is coming in is high level.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: This is a decision made by the administrative Ministry. When a proposal comes, we send it to the administrative Ministry. They evaluate it.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: I would like you to assure this House that the technology which the multinationals are briging in is high level.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: It has been decided by the concerned administrative Ministries, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not by his Ministry; different Ministries. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, in answer to part(d) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that the small-scale sector is protected through the provision of reservation of 821 items. Then he pointed out about certain conditions. He says that there is a 75 per cent export obligation on the non-SSI units; secondly, foreign equity in excess of 24 per cent is not permitted in a SSI unit. But this is only a pretext to give room for the multinationals to enter the reserved area for the SSI sector. This is one thing.

There is a second way of exploitation. I will give you one example, Madam. Hindustan Lever is part of Unilever. They have a big consumer market in Kerala. The traders there pointed out that the commission was very low. The company was exploiting these traders. They went on refusing to take up the distribution of the products of Hindustan Lever. But the Kerala Government became their sole agent.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Marxist Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Kerala Government became the sole agent of Hindustan Lever for distributing all their products. They have recently opened 1,000 stores. This is how this multinational is exploiting these poor traders. The important thing to be noted is that the local Government is supporting this multinational company.

Therefore, the point is, traders are being exploited. Consumers are being exploited. The SSI units are also being exploited. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how does he propose to...

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Have you checked your facts? Is it the Marxist Government which is encouraging the multinational?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They are the agents. Some of them have gone to London. I do not know why they went to London. I would like the hon. Minister to look into this kind of exploitation by the multinationals; refusing to pay a higher commission to the traders. I would also like him to go into the question of their encroachment into the area reserved for the SSI sector and whether they had fulfilled the conditions laid down.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Madam, we will protect the SSI units. The hon. Member had been the Industry Minister in Kerala. He knows that it is a State matter. It is an internal problem. He knows how helpless I am.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Madam, the hon. Minister has been trying his level best to defend the position which, in fact, is indefensible. Why does he not straight away say, "We are not interested in giving protection to the local industry, the local entrepreneurship. Wherever we can possibly get either multinationals or other foreign investers, we are prepared to welcome them."? He is trying to have some way out. In the case of the small-scale industry, he has been repeatedly saying, "We are in favour of protecting the small-scale industry." Thereby, now he is trying to protect himself by saying, "A new kind of technology has been brought in. That is why I am helpless in the matter." I think it will be a more honest statement if possibly says that there has been a departure from the policy which we an-

nounced and that foreign investment will be allowed. I can understand that if a technology is not available in India, for some time you can invite some people. But, in the name of a new technology, if all kinds of people are brought in, what is going to happen to employment. Have you every given thought to this idea? Thousands and thousands of workers are being thrown out of employment. They have been in the small-scale sector, and they have been helping the Government in exports. Your exports had, in fact, gone up to 16 per cent. Now your exports have gone down to 4 per cent. Your imports have increased. This clearly indicates that there has been a total departure from the policy.

I want to have a categorical policy statement whether the Government believes that total protection has to be given to the local entrepreneurs and that nothing should be allowed at the cost of the local entrepreneurs.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: I totally agree with the hon. Member. There is no departure from the policy. We want to protect the SSI sector. We will never do anything which is harmful to the SSI sector. I am giving this asurance on behalf of the Government.

Secondly, he asked, "Why don't you allow MNCs indiscriminately?" That is not the policy because MNCs alone cannot perform a miracle. Every dollar coming to India requires two-dollar equivalent of Indian money. Ninety per cent of investment comes from within India. Therefore, we have to promote and protect our industry. We have to create Indian MNCs. We are for that. We are protecting our entrepreneurs.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: I think, Mr. Chavan has asked whether you are going to permit investments in technologies available in India.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: As I said, it is being studied by the NCAER. It will give a report. After that, we will come here with a clear statement.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The NCAER will study it provided you make a policy statement. What is your policy? After you declare your policy, the experts can go into it. It is not the other way round.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The policy is now being decided by the administrative Ministries. If they say, "Okay, this will not harm us," we will permit them.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: The policy has to be given by the Industry Ministry.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: The policy is for foreign direct investment. We do not give policy for other Ministries.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: An assurance was categorically given to the nation that no foreign investment would be allowed in obsolete technologies.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narendra Mohan, you asked your supplementary. Now please let me handle it. Please sit down. ... (*Interruptions*)...

Shri Shiv Charanji, please.

We have taken so much time for just two questions. I have still got ten names before me. I think, I cannot call all the ten names in five minutes. There would not be enough time.

विपक्ष के नेता : (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सदर साहिबा, क्या आप मुतमइन हैं कि जो सवालात का जवाब आ रहा है, वह वाक्यी जवाब है ? अगर आप मुतमइन हैं तो ठीक है। आगे चलिए ।

†[نیتا ورودھی دل" شری سکندر بخت :
صدر صاحب - کیا آپ مطمئن ہیں کہ جو
سوالات کا جواب آرہا ہے وہ واقعی
جواب ہے - اگر آپ مطمئن ہیں تو ٹھیک ہے -
آگے چلیے]

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether I am satisfied or dissatisfied, there are only six minutes left. So, we cannot go on with the same question. We have to go to other questions.

बिहार में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

*263. **श्री जर्नादन यादव :** क्या **विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के कितने गांवों में विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बांका, गोड्डा, देवधर, दुमका, जुपुर आदि जैसे जिलों के गांवों का सिर्फ कागजों पर ही विद्युतीकरण हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास इन गांवों का सर्वेक्षण कराने तथा जिन गांवों में अभी तक बिजली नहीं पहुंची है, उन गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने की कोई योजना है और;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मार्च, 1997 के अंत तक बिहार में 47,832 गांवों को विद्युतीकृत घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित करने तथा उनका रखरखाव करना संबद्ध राज्य बिजली बोर्डों की जिम्मेदारी होती है । बीएसईबी द्वारा बताए अनुसार इन जिलों में विद्युतीकृत किए गए गांवों की संख्या विवरण–क में दी गई है । **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ग) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किए जाने के लिए वार्षिक वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का निर्धारण निधियों की उपलब्धता, राज्य सरकारों की प्राथमिकताओं तथा अन्य आवश्यक निवेशों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है ।

(घ) सन् 2000 ई० के अंत तक शत-प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कार्य सम्पन्न किए जाने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने 1995–96 में एक योजना तैयार की थी । तथापि, बिहार में शेष गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना, बीएसईबी के पास निधियों की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य निवेशों पर निर्भर करेगा ।

विवरण–क

बीएसईबी से प्राप्त प्रगति रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मार्च, 1997 के अंत तक बांका, गोड्डा, देवगढ़, दुमका, जमुई जिलों के विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या निम्नवत है :–

जिला	31.3.97 की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या
भागलपुर	1910
बांका	
गोड्डा	745
देवगढ	1315
दुमका	1350
मुंगेर, जमुई	1759

टिप्पणी :–बांका तथा जमुई जिलों के विद्युतीकृत गांवों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि इन जिलों को क्रमशः भागलपुर तथा मुंगेर से अलग कर दिया गया है ।

श्री जनार्दन यादव : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रश्न को मैंने पूछा था, उसका जवाब ही नहीं है।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : कोई नई बात है क्या ?